

EDGAR SNOWDEN.

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 28, 1877.

The consistent radicals-not those who made haste to swallow their own words and became firm supporters of the President's peaceful policy, as soon as it was announced-are becoming desperate. They know that unless something is speedily done for them, they will be speedily done for. Hayes having used them as the rungs of the ladder by which he reached his elevated position, has kicked that ladder down, and evidently means to quiet his claim to the Presidency by endeavoring to act fairly to all sections of the country, and thereby do what is possible toward removing the blight of the Grant administration. Peace has resumed her benificent sway at the South, and the restoration of friendly feelings between the lately divided sections is rapidly nearing its completion-when accomplished, the food upon which radicalism has fed will have been con sumed and the disease will be starved out. In this emergency the leaders of the party have counseled together and resolved, as one of the few means yet left by which to sustain themselves, to try the effect of "firing," not the Northern heart, which to their sorrow is not so inflammable as formerly, but that of the negroes in the South, and for that purpose are calling for subscriptions-they must always have money-to send copies of the Witness, an incendiary newspaper, filled with attacks upon the white people of the South, and also upon the President for his peace policy, to the five thousand negro preachers of the South, in order that they may incite their flocks to all sorts of villainies, so that the white people may be compelled to take the law into their own hands. and thus provoke disturbances that may be fanned into matters of national importance. We do not think they will succeed; on the contrary we believe that Hayes's policy has given the radicals a mortal stroke, and if they be wise they will accept the inevitable and die

In view of the great and increasing number of outrages upon female children, and the ery ing necessity of adopting measures for putting a stop to them at once, would it not be well for the States to pass laws conferring authority upon any three free-holders in the vicinity of the scene of such outrages to try the culprit as soon as discovered and execute their sentence immc-

Mr. Anderson, of the Louisiana returning board, will, it is reported, be appointed collector of the port of New Orleans. McLin, of the Florida board, has already been provided for. Such appointments look very much like the completion of bargains, and detract considerably from the reputation the President is acquiring advance guard of Montenegrins is stationed. by his peace and home rule policy.

The Supreme Court of Appeals of this State, yesterday, decided that when an application for insurance states that there is no incumbrance on property, and it turns out that there is an incumbrance, the policy is vitiated.

# From Washington.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE GAZETTE.] WASHINGTON, April 28, 1877.

The Cabinet officials have to-day been continuing their especial arrangements of preparation for the eventualities of a European war. The Attorney General's office has been busy with examinations of the treaties in relation to contraband of war, the duties of neutrals, &c., and the precedents of international procedure relating to the same subject.

# THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE.

The President has now determined to reserve Saturday for himself, and unless upon special press of public matters, it will no longer be a business day at the White House. To day only the most intimate political friends obtained an audience.

It was intended to begin the "music" at the President's grounds this afternoon, but the weather proved too inclement for that purpose. It is understood that the National Republi-

can will soon issue an evening edition. The case of Stantz and Morris, charged with the murder of Charles Boyne on the 1st of Pebruary last, near the Theatre Comique, was given to the jury this afternoon. No verdict

has yet been rendered. John D. DeFrees will succeed Mr. Clapp in

the charge of the Government printing office As soon as official notice of the European

war shall be formally given to this Government the President will issue a proclamation announcing that a state of war exists between Russia and Turkey and cautioning all American citizens that under treaty stipulations they are required to observe strict neutrality. The President will also issue orders to revenue and naval officers to use all diligence to prevent the fitting out, arming, or equipping within American jurisdiction of any vessels intended to cruise against either of the belligerents, and to prevent either belligerent from using any American port as a basis of naval operations against the other, or for the purpose of recruiting their armies, or renewing or augmenting their naval and military sup-

# Telegraphic Summary.

The announcement of the failure of E. N. Robinson & Co., Wall street brokers, on the New York Stock Exchange, yesterday, produced a great sensation, as many of those present had received checks from the firm only a few minutes before, and which they had not had time to get certified.

The application for freight room for produce on the steamers bound for Europe have become so numerous that the rates of freight are

his brother, W. H. Vanderbilt, for \$1,000,000, has employed as counsel Scott Lord and Jere Black.

Fred. Starrbury and John Schwarz, counterfeiters, were arrested in Cincinnati last night. David Beck was hung at Summerville, Ga., yesterday, for the murder of Wm. Shanlin.

The War.

The Russian frontier extends from Ungheri and Jassy southward to Bolgrad, and then making a sharp turn continues castward to the Black Sea, the whole distance being about 240 miles. Of this long line the lest portion from Bolgrad eastward is the most important in an advance, as it is only twenty to thirty miles from the Danube, so that on the tolerably good roads which remain from the time when the country belonged to the Russians a considerable force can be thrown in a day or two into Galatz, Reni, Ismail and Kilia, covering the passage of the Danube from Galatz downwards. This seems to have been the primary object then in the self interest of the principal comaimed at by the Russian commander, and to a certain extent has been already attained.

Reports speak of six divisions or three army corps which were to have passed on this southern line. This route having always formed the main Russian line when operating against the lower Danube, it is probable that a third of the infantry and a large portion of cavalry have already passed or will pass there. The other great point of passage is Ungheni, where the Russian and Romanian railways join. Between Ungheni and Bolgrad there are only two points on the Pruth, namely, opposite the Moldavian towns Husch and Faltsi, which can be crossed by infantry and cavalry, and both these seem to have been taken advantage of. From this line of advance it may be seen that the left wing of the Russians, which has crossed at Bolgrad in the south and is taking up a position from Galatz downwards, will form the pivot on which the rest of the army from the North will wheel along the Moldavian frontier to the Danube-that is, southward. Two roads through Moldavia are available for this movement. The troops who crossed at Husen and Falsi will doubtless use the road which is partially converted into a highway running from Jassy via Vaslui to Berlat, where it branches off on one side to Galatz, and on the other to Fokschani, Rimnik, Buseo and Bucharest. The right wing, and no doubt almost all the lighter war material, will go from Jassy westward to the valley of the Sereth, along which a railway and good high road run down to Fokschani. Although owing to the railway and these two high roads through Moldavia the march of the Russian centre and right wing to the Dapube will be much facilitated, it must be some weeks before they can be brought to take up positions in line with the left wing, and especially before all the material can be brought up, as it must be, before a serious advance can be attempted across the Danube. This would not prevent an operation on the port of the Russians to establish themselves on some point on the right back of the Danube. The most likely point for such a preliminary step would seem to be the bend of the Danube, round the Dobroida. This part of the Danube has not been included by the Turks in their line of defence, as bing too much out of the way, so that little or no care has been bestowed on strengthening Hirsova, Matchin, Isaktschi and Tulcha. Suddenly, however, the original plan seems to have again been changed, troops and guns have been sent and a new entreuchment erected, but it may be doubted whether they are in a state to make a vigorous defence, unless, indeed, the Turks have found a man who will show the Russians what may be done with a flotilla on the river. Russian engineers have arrived at Turnseverin. The supposition is that they intend bringing over from the Timok the remain-

should they cross. The Russians are invading Turkish territory between Batoum and Bayazid, and have seized a matter of fact the Government does not ac 6,000 bushels of grain at Adjakooly. The cept or adopt either the conclusion or arguments carried. Turks are advancing towards Alexandropol in three columns.

them in the first instance against the Turks,

Hassan Pasha telegraphs from Batoum, Thursday evening, that the second day's light ing resulted in faver of the Turks, who were well under shelter and inflicted considerable losses on the Russians. The latter in their attack were exposed to the Turkish fire, and were

unable to advance. General Vukovitz, the Montenegrin leader. has been ordered to Grahova, where a strong Another leader has been sent to Drobniak with 1,600 men to assume the offensive in the direction of Berane. A third Montenegrin leader

yesterday occupied Sestane in Albania. The Russian troops have not moved further westward than Barboschi. Their delay is vari ously commented on. The most plausible explanation is that their rapid advance at first was due to the persistent reports that the Turks intended to destroy the railway bridge. It is not probable that the Russian forces now in this province will move much further until overtaken by the supports now detained by floods which interrupt the railways. It is stated that the Russians intend laying a railway line from Berlat or Tekutch to Busec. This will connect two lines of railway now existing, and will considerably shorten the distance between Jassy and Bucharest and relieve the Russian line of communication, which is in constant danger of interruption by Turkish flotilla. The construction of the road will be very easy. The rails are already there. It is said the Russian headquarters will be established at Ploiesti, north of Bucharest. A considerable interval will clapse before there is any serious collision with the Turks. Great military activity is ob-

servable in Bucharest. The Romanian Government is evidently making every effort to be fully prepared for the course to be determined on by the Chamber.

The Turks have murdered a Kutschi shepherd. The Prince of Montenegro has tele graphed to the Turkish commander in Albania that if such acts are continued he will hang all the officers he takes prisoners.

The Russians have occupied Giurgevo, on the Danube. The renewed fighting near Batoum has resulted unfavorably for the Russians. The Ottoman fleet is bombarding the Russian fortified harbor of Poti, forty miles north of Batoum. The Porte has issued another manifesto, which declares that the Bosnian, Bulgarian and Herzegovinian insurrections, and the Servian and Montenegrin declarations of war, were instigated by Russia. The manifesto concludes with the declaration that Turkey is ready to fight to the death for independence. The object of the Sultan's mission to Cabul is to ask the Ameer to form a confederation of the Se-

mitic States. Scutari and Herzegovina have commenced a simultaneous offensive movement against Montenegro. The reports of unfriendliness between

Turkey and Persia are desied. following general order of the day to the troops: blood has been shed for the last two years. The efforts of Russia and the Powers to amelierate their condition having been fruitless, the last been declared. The Czar entrusts me with the mission of accomplishing his will. We do not brethren oppressed for Christ's sake. I am convinced each of you will do his duty and not dishonor the Russian name. All peaceable inhabitants, without distinction of religion or na-Cornelius J. Vanderbilt, in his suit against pass on our way through Romania, where I am | the suspicion of having entered into an arrange afford the Romanians disinterested aid against | tom house.

the Turks." The London Times depreciates needless panic concerning the war and says: "England \$1,900 on a forged check in St. Joseph, Mo., humble way, alleviating much suffering, and Rappahanneck county; thence on to Madison

During the Franco-German war England had deep and real interest to guard, but the nation displayed no weak or noisy alarm. We assumed that we were perfectly able to defend our interests if they were attacked, and meanwhile we maintained the strictest neutrality. We cannot do better than follow the precedent we then set ourselves. Our interests in Turkey are manifold and great, but it would be easy to exaggerate them so long as the war keeps within certain limits, and at present they cannot be compared in importance to those of Austria. No doubt the war might, both in Europe and Asia, roll to points of greater importance to us than to any other State, just as the war in 1870 might have rolled to Antwerp, but we have precisely the same secur ty now as we had batant. Russia, whatever be her faults, has at least a peculiarly keen sense of her own interests. To presume she would absolutely court a collision with the greatest naval power in the world is to presume she would suddenly become as infatuated as Turkey. It is some-

times assumed that Constantinople might be taken by a dashing attack, but in reality it is one of the strongest places in the world. The Turks might, so long as they command the sea, hold it single handed, and perhaps the knowledge of this fact adds emphasis to Russia's declaration that she will not siege Constantinople; at all events, it sufficiently rebukes cries of un dignified alarm and undisguised appeals to igporant passions. This country can afford to regard the present contest calmly, for the simple reason that it will be perfectly well able to defend its interests if and when they are attacked.'

The occupation of Kalafat has been given up from strategical reasons, so the danger of a collision between Turkey and Roumania seems

It is stated that the Turkish fleet is off Odessa, but has not yet received instructions estimate for teachers' salaries, in consequence to bombard the city. Yesterday and during of the inercase of the pay of the vice principal last night twelve thousand Turkish troops left for the Trebizonde.

Kalafat is not yet in possession of the Turks. but it is reported they will enter it to day. The Russians altogether lost about 2,000 men in the battles near Batoum. Both Poti and Fort St. Nicholas have been bembarded

and partially destroyed. A Turkish official telegram placing the loss of the Russians in the first day's fight near Batoum at 800, as already stated, reports that the Turkish loss on the same occasion was S killed and 12 wounded.

The town of Pott has been bombarded and burnt by the Turks. Five German newspaper correspondents have been expelled from Kischeneff, after being sub

The Turks have taken possession of a wooded island between Kalarash and Silistria, when the inhabitants fled. By a decree of the Porte all Russian subjects

ected to inhuman treatment.

must quit Turkey immediately. The Furkish guadonts have captured three

Romanian vessels. The Remanian troops around Bucharest have commenced a movement to the Danube.

The Greek Government, while actively pro ceeding with its armaments, intends for the present to maintain an attitude of neutrality. It is stated that Germany has resolved to decline to act upon the Turkish note asking for the mediation of the Powers.

in the British House of Lords yesterday of termon Lord Stratheden asked how far the Government concurred in the statement of the ries, he moved that the Chairman, in connex- Buckland and New Baltimore, of about cleven to-day. ing portion of Russian volunteers, and use Russian circular that the Czar represented the views and interests of Europe. Earl Derby counts, have authority to borrow from time to a narrow guage railway. I speak positively re- arrived at Petersburg Thursday, and were assigned. replied that England is in no way bound by the expression of opinion in the circular. As embodied therein. In the House of Commons the Marquis of Hartington gave notice that he will ask on Monday whether the Government intends to issue a proclamation of neutrality.

Mr. Howard, on behalf of Mr. Gladstone, gave notice for Monday of a question regarding the prospective policy of the Government. Hon. Robert Bourke, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, in reply to Mr. Gourley, said that Mr. Layard had telegraphed that Turkey is about to issue a proclamation respecting the search of neutral vessels for contraband of war. Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated, in reply to a question, that a Russian officer had been allowed to visit the dockyards. He said there was no object at present in altering the regulation, nor would

there be any so long as reciprocity exists. MANCHESTER, April 28 .- The Guardian says it is rumored that there is a conflict of opinion between Lord Beaconsfield and some of his colleagues as to the part England shall immediately take in the Eastern question. This, however, is certain, that au army corps of 80,000 or 40,000 men is being rapidly prepared for dispatch to any point where English interests require its services. It is highly probable that this corps will rendezvous at Malta or Gibraltar. The command is to be offered to Lord

Napier, of Magdalia. LONDON, April 28 .- The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon says the Dauube is declared closed to navigation by the Russian commanders. Lloyd's confirm this, and say that central vessels must leave as soon as loaded. No inward bound vessels will be allowed to pass after

Sunday. A telegram from Paris states that the Khedive is reported to be favorable to the neutralization of the Sucz canal, negotiations for which are progressing. He is willing to sell his 1500

founder shares. LONDON, April 28 .- A Reuter telegram from Rome says: In reply to the Porte's claim for the mediation of the Powers in virtue of article S of the treaty of Paris, the Powers have informed the Turkish government that negotiations which were so long carried on by the powers fulfill this article and that the l'orte's present demand is therefore unfounded.

# Louisiana.

Governor Nicholls issued the following proclamation to-day:

Whereas, The political troubles which have weighed upon the people of the State of Louisiana for past years have under the merciful dispensation of the providence of God been brought to a happy end; and whereas, it is meet that in the hour of their deliverance and union the people should return thanks for dangers past and seek strength to fulfill the promises held It is stated that the Turkish commanders at out by the dawning of an auspicious future; cutari and Herzegovina have commenced a therefore, I, Francis T. Nicholls, governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this my proclamation fixing Thursday, the 10th day of May, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, and do in-The Grand Duke Nicholas has issued the vite all good people of this State on the said day to abstain from their several avocations, The Christians, oppressed by the Turkish and to resort to their wonted places of public yoke, rose against their oppressors, and their worship, there to offer up their hearts in thanksgiving to that divine and merciful Providence Who has vouchsafed to guide them to a baven of peace and union, and to ask at His hards word of the Czar has been speken and war has for the future, the blessings of His divice guidance, so that all the people of the State, forgetting past dissensions and bitterness, may march to make conquests, but to defend our unite in the fulfillment of a common and happy

Gen. Anderson will probably be appointed Collector at New Orleans. One correspondent says Packard is an applicant for the place, and tionality, will be sacred in our eyes. You will an other says he declines to be a candidate for take nothing without payment. I require that | the place for reason that should be be appointextremely severe discipline be maintained. We el he and the President would be subjected to was at work on it for about ten years. sure we shall meet the same hospitality as our | ment by which the settlement of the late poliancestors. I demand that you respect the ca- tical controversy in that State would be made tablished laws of the country, and if necessary to appear as the result of a bargain for the cus-

A man, giving his name as B. C. Quin, drew resterday, for the murder of Wm. Shanin. may have to strengthen her fleet in the Medi-Alex. Leslie, of Newberg, N. Y., has failed. terranean and send it nearer the scene of action. Weston and the money recovered.

| Court House. In my next communication 1 | Weston and the money recovered. | Weston and the money recovered. | Weston and the money recovered. | Court House. In my next communication 1 | Weston and the money recovered. | Weston and t

City School Board.

The Board was not called to order until S:45 last evening, no quorum being present until that hour. There were in attendance Messrs. Addison, J. S. Beach, S. F. Beach, Gregory, Herbert, Kemper, McKenzie, and Marbury and Superintendent Carne.

The Chairman being absent from the city, Mr. S. F. Beach was elected Chairman pro tem., and the minutes of the last meeting were

read and approved. Mr. McKenzie, from the Committee on Fi nance and Accounts, reported as correct the following bills, which were ordered to be

J. W. Padgett & Co., shades for Peabody building, \$35; A. S. Perpener, wood and coal, \$9.25; Wm. W. Adam & Son, repairing clock, \$1; Gazette job office, printing, \$12.

Also, the following Estimate of Expenses for Public Schools for

1877 8: Salaries of eighteen teachers, four janitors, clerk, Fuel, Books and stationery, Printing, including teachers' registers. Insurance, Repairs of buildings. Interest. Rept for Peabody building. Contingent expenses,

Deduct State's quota,

[This is the amount asked for and appropriated last year, though the items are somewhat different. A hundred dollars is added to the of Washington School to that amount; an item of \$100 for purchase and repairs of stoves is omitted; the estimate for books and stationery, \$200, is divided into two, \$100 being estimated for printing, which includes the registers; the item of repairs is reduced fifty dollars; and the item of water rents emitted, being included, probably, with repairs of stoves in the estimate of contingent expenses, which is increased \$135. The item for rent of Peabody building, which may strike the reader as a singular charge, (the building having been purchased by the Board), is intended for the increase of the sinking fund for the liquidation of the debt, which is due in two years from proposed narrow gauge railway to Washington May 1st. The Board, having been obliged to city, or a better plan might be the change of pay about \$1,275 rents for school buildings heretofore, continues to estimate that expense, but the debt being paid, the city will be forever relieved of taxation to that extent, though the accommodations provided are vastly superior to those attainable in hired houses.

On motion of Mr. Marbury, the estimate was approved and ordered to be transmitted to the

City Council, as required by law. The Superintendent stated that \$720 was till due from the city on this year's appropriation, but that the Auditor did not feel at liberty to issue his warrant for it in consequence of the payment of \$720 of last year's within this fiscal year of the Corporation. As soon as the old accounts could be hunted up he would be able to demonstrate that an error had arisen from the change in the city's fiscal year; meanwhile, as there would be no money to pay salaion with the Committee on Finance and Ac | miles, passing over a very favorable route for time, before the 1st of July, such sums as may be necessary to pay the liabilities of the Board, giving its notes therefor, which motion was travelled over it hundreds of times, and viewed

On motion of Mr. J. S. Beach, the Clerk was authorized to grant a second permit to Miss Mattie Ramey, a former pupil of Lee School.

On motion of the Superintendent, the Committee on Finance and Accounts was directed to have the Washington building and the furniture in the Peabody building insured for such sum as in their judgment may be proper. And, at 9:15, the Board adjourned.

A Young Wife's Folly. Mother rumor is still rolling under her tongue a sweet morsel, a bit of scandal, which was one of the society events of the winter, but which was not chronicled in any of the society journals. Before the troops were ordered away from the arsenal there was a dashing young officer stationed there with his regiment. There civil engineers give the rates on the trans-was also a very handsome young lady, a wife portation of coal on a line 100 miles long at and mother up town. In fact there were sever- \$1.50, or 12 cent per mile; on general freight al handsome wives up town, but only one in whom the officer was interested. Her husband placed the utmost confidence in her constancy, and allowed her much more liberty than most young wives have. The wife apparently honored her husband and appreciated his kindness. They lived together with her mother on 6th st., and she seemed to be devoted to her husband and her little son, a youngster, about three years of age. She had a phaeton, in which she fre-quently drove on the avenue, attracting considerable attention. Sometimes she took some of her young admirers out for a ride, but her husband was too wise, as he thought, to bo jealous. Finally the young officer appeared at her side, but nothing was thought of it more than that as a gallant he was paying harmless devotion at the shrine of loveliness. Then a dark day came. When the husband came home the wife was not there, but he dismissed all icars, with the re-flection that she had frequently stayed away from home all day with some of her friends Night came and the young wife and her child still remained away. Inquiry was made, and the last that could be heard of her was that she had been seen leaving the house, with the little boy, by the back gate that morning. it is also a curious fact, perhaps having some significance, that the young officer was seen waiting about in the neighborhood for some time. Since that day inquiry has been fruitless. Neither the young officer, the young wile nor the little bey have been heard from It has forced itself through the skulls of the most thick headed of the neighbors that the artillery officer has eloped with the trusted wife. The gossips have got hold of it, and there has been some loud cackling over the tea tables in the neighborhood All that remains of the happy family are a heart broken husband and a mother in law, who watches every mail for letters .- Wash. Rep.

THE NAVAL MONUMENT. - The monument which is now in course of erection on Pennsyl vania avenue, just west of the Capitol grounds, gives promise of proving a beautiful addition to the many attractions of this kind now in our city. The base of the monument is nearly completed, and the different pieces of statuary comprising the monument will be brought from the navy yard as they are needed to be put in place. The monument will be about forty feet high, made of the handsomest Correra marble. On the top will be two female figures, each about eight and a half feet high, representing History and America—History holding a pen and scroll, and America resting her head on History's right shoulder. Just above the pedestal fronting west will be a statue of Victory, 71 feet high, with small statues of Mars and Neptune on either side of her. On the opposite side, facing the Capitol, will be a figure of the same size as Victory, representing Peace holding the olive branch with the implements of Industry on either side of her. On the western front will be placed the following inscription: - "In memory of officers, seamen, and marines of the United States Navy. who fell in defence of the Union and liberty of their country. 1861-1865." The monument will be surrounded by a handsome fountain. Handsome la:apposts will be errected on the four corners. The monument was designed by Admiral Porter, and executed by Franklin Simmons, an American sculptor at Rome. He and thence recross the Blue Ridge to Luray, in

### The Alexandria Infirmary. · ALEXANDRIA, April 27.

To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette: I would suggest that the "other charity" benefitted by the theatricals be our Infirmary, which is doing such a good work in a modest,

Narrow Gauge Railroad to the Coal Fields of West Virginia. To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette: Another route for a narrow gauge railway to the coal fields of West Virginia may be adopted, if, on the proper surveys being made, the second route should prove to be the best, baving a shorter distance, more favorable curvatures and lighter gradients, and being less expensive in construction, and receiving more favorable support from the citizens residing along the proposed route. This proposed route will cross the Blue Ridge at Ashby's Gap, connect with he Shenandoah Valley Railway or or near Millwood, pass by Winchester, and thence by the pearest and most favorable route to the coal fields of West Virginia. Its castera terminus being at Delaplane, situated at the mouth of Crooked run, thence the line will extend westward, up the valley of Crooked run via Lode stone Ridge and the valley of Gap run, the \$8,100 00 line resting on the slope of the Blue Ridge, 600 00 and, by very moderate grades, will cross the 150 00 Blue Ridge at Ashby's Gap. If this road 500 00 | should ever be constructed, on its route from 100 00 the Gap to the Shenandoah river will be de-100 00 | veloped valuable deposits of the brown and 200 00 | red hemetice iron ores, and more than likely 200 00 | magnetic and specular iron ores, all being very 450 00 favorable for mixture with the magnetic ores 1,000 00 of Lodestone Ridge. This route will bring the limestones of the valley within a distance of from three to five miles of the magnetic specular ores of Fauquier, thus bringing the iron ores and fluxes together, and thus cheapening the east of manufacturing pig iron. If the wheel horse of Alexandria railroads, Ilon. Lewis McKenzie, will unite with the friends of the proposed route via Ashby's Gap to Winchester and the coal fields of West Virginia, to

with the valuable coals, iron ores and timber of

valuable water power, second to no other in

the United States, when the fall and volume

of water at command is considered, but now

specting this route, having known this section

of the country from my boyhood days, having

it often in reference to its being suitable for a

were constructed from Alexandria to Warrenton,

the distance would not exceed 42 miles, and

on such a read passengers can be carried at the

low charge of 2½ cts. per mile, the passenger

fare being from Warrenton to Alexandria, only

too from Warrenton to Alexandria, being on

flour 10 cts. per barrel. I have assumed the

routes as given by the distinguished civil en-

gineers, Richard B. Osborne and Chas. P.

Manuing, in their report dated April. 1872, on

"Narrow Gauge Railways, as applicable to Long

miles, or 21 cents per mile. Since 1872 the

great reduction in value of labor, material, iron

rails and every article used in the expenditure

of railroads will be in favor of the railway lines

charging the above rates. This statement should

convince the most skeptical of the great im-

portance it is to Alexandria and our Picdmont

section of the old Northern Neck of Virginia

for a radical change in our system of the pres-

ent day. Such as it was twenty five years ago,

without any change, even to this date, to keep

pace with the improvements and progress of

the age, but, continuing to be a heavy tax, a

crushing burden, upon the laboring and pro-

ducing radustries of our State, thus preventing

immigration, checking all manufacturing enter-

prises, and preventing all business, imposing

upon us greater hardships, and more mon-

strous charges than our people had to encount-

er, even in the days of mud pikes and Shenau-

deah ships, when passengers were transported

over our Piedmont mail route in the stages of

the Piedmont line, managed and run by our

ex-Governor, Extra Billy Smith, even at a less

charge per mile than is at present charged on

our Virginia railroads. Is it not then time that

there should be a change in our lines, and mode

and management of our transportation system?

If the Henry locomotives, pondrous and costly

passenger cars of the 4 feet 81 inch gauge sys-

tem, the extravagant and luxurious drawing

room and palace cars, fitted up in elegant style

without any reference to cost, prevents the

present system of railways from conforming to

moderate rates for passenger and freight trans-

portation, and thus prostrates all the industrial

interests of our State, let our people determine

that there shall be a change; that a system of

narrow gauge railways shall be determined upon

and pressed onward to its completion, so that

the agriculturist, the manufacturer, and even

the laboring citizen, shall have a chance to live

and prosper here in Virginia, and not be forced

to seek a home in distant States. Let us at

once start the ball, and keep it in motion until

we shall have a system of parrow gauge railways

that will be cheap in their construction; economi-

cal in their working expenses; that will meet

the wants of the farmer and all classes of the

community; will reduce the freights on the

farm, mineral, and manufacturing productions

of the State to the Scaboard and Western mar-

kets of our country, and add annually wealth to

the citizens and the State. The proposed line

from Alexandria to Warrenton can be extended,

as a section of the proposed Washington City and

St. Louis Narrow Gauge Railway, passing

through the farms of Gen. Bethune and Ed-

ward M. Spilman, crossing the Rappahaunock

Springs and Hart's Mills, passing south of

Amissville, by or near Gaines' Cross Roads,

Page county, or to Harrisonburg, and at that |

point connecting with this read, now nearly completed as far as Montery. If this route

should not be selected by the management of

the Washington City, Cincinnati and St. Louis

line, then the usrrow gauge railway can be

extended on a route, leaving Gaines' Cross

Roads via Little Washington to Sperryville in

ing received in this instance in the firconstituet a parrow guage railway from Round mony, pendente lite, more than there Hill, on the line of the Washington and Ohio were reasonably worth, she should go we Railway, (the Loudous and Hampshire Railway,) along the base of the Blue Ridge, over There are thirteen Russian merchantment most favorable ground for a railway location, ying in American ports, all afraid to venta passing through a rich agricultural region, and out since war has been declared. Two ships at near rich deposits of white marble and limetwo barks at New York, about the same numb of each kind at Baltimore, and three at Pared phia. They have been instructed by cable fr stone, to Paris, where a junction can be made with the line from Delaplane, crossing at Ashby's Gap, a transfer of freight can be made at Russia not to move without further or less Round Hill to the cars of the Washington and Russia does not indemnify for losses of ship or ers, they have to lie idle or insure at war Ohio Railroad, or a third rail can be laid, and A train of seventy-two cars, gaily decora the locomotives now used on that road, by the with flags, &c., arrived at Harrisburg, Pr., Is use of a patent coupling, move mixed trains evening from Springfield, Chib. The except composed of the cars of the broad and narrow tained 1,700 reaping and mowing machine gauges, and at Falls Church connect with the

cash value of which is \$250,000, and is the la est consignment of agricultural machines ex made. They are all intended for noise. gauge of this proposed National Railway to a narrow gauge, as being the cheapest, and one, Early yesterday morning a fire was discovif adopted, will prove more valuable to the in the deaf and dumb institute at St. Johns. stock and bond holders, and with a branch to B., and speedily the entire building was all the Great Falls of the Potomac, supply that with smoke. The inmates, in number proposed point for a large manufacturing city, taken from the upper stories by ladder

tem of narrow gauge railroads over the present

system of the broad gauge, so that your reader,

can form a correct judgment in reference to the

superiority of the narrow gauge, and understand

how very important it is to their vital interests

that this system of railways shall at once re-

ceive their attention and be promptly adopted.

so as to prevent the permanent ruin of our

State by having continued a railroad policy that

has for over twenty-five years retarded has

News of the Bay.

The particulars of the late tragedy in Cincinnat

in that city which have been more fully devel-

no longer any doubt that the two women, Sal-

oped form a peculiarly sorrowful tale. There

lie and Ida Dill, united in the purpose of se

destruction, and took posion at the same time Letters which have been found there, write

by both mother and daughter, point to the

theory as the true one. They had endeavered to return to the quiet Shaker settlement from which they came, but according to the rigid dis-

cipline of that society the privilege was denied them. From their long association with the

peculiar people they were unfitted for such ;

rather than face ruin, which seeme it

hem, they chose to die in each other's

Both mother and daughter were of prepasa

husband of the widow was killed in the

Judge Schaffer, who holds that the

not entittled to a decree of divorce, b

that she was entitled to compensation

services as Brigham Young's menia

appearance, and their letters show that the

were above the average in literary culture. To

The suit of Anna Eliza against Brigham Vo-

was decided at Salt Lake City yesterday t

alleged marriage being polygamous was to

ployment as was open to them in the city, as

in which two women committed suicide in a ba

CATLETT'S, VA., April 26, 1877.

HUGH THOS. DOUGLAS

growth and prosperity.

lives were lost, and the fire was extingu Virginia, and thus realize the expectations of | before reaching the main portion of the but the English company, who now own this most The coroner's jury in the inquest on they tims of the Southern hotel fire in St. Louis d. their labors yesterday afternoon. Ninety t-witnesses had been examined, but the origin running waste to the ocean. I have above the fire is yet unknown. In the opinion of jury the lessees of the hotel are car sketched the various routes as proposed for

several particulars. narrow gauge railways leading from Alexan-At Los Angeles, Cal., yesterday, Redice a dria to West Virginia and her coal fields, but Occident trotted for \$2,000. Occident was t before I will leave this subject altogether, I will mention an extension of the ladepen | first, second and fourth heats. Time and a dent line from Gainesville to Warrenton, via 2.23 and 2.261. Goldsmith Maid and three

> Twenty-five orphan boys from ed homes amoung the people of that only

## Washington News.

The office-seckers have become so numerous and importunate at the White House that the railway location. It a parrow gauge railroad President has published an order that here a ter all applications for appointment to other must be made in writing and presented to the Departments, and that personal application-to him will not be considered. \$1; general freight 2½ ets. per mile, or \$1 per

A well-dressed and quite pretty young lair came to the Treasury Department yested. and demanded admittance to the cast woll, saying she had a message from Jesus Chris call for a million of dollars. On her tone being denied she became so violent that it w Main Lines," and addressed "to the Hon. Chas. | necessary to remove her from the smalling

It is understood that T. B. Van Buren, as II. Howland, President of the National Narrow Gauge Railway Convention, St. Louis, Mo. was Commissioner to the World's Fall On page 17 those well-known and responsible Vienna and had to be recalled on account the discredit he was bringing upon his county but who was afterwards appointed Capacity eral to Japan, will be removed for evaluation at \$2.50 per 100 miles, or 21 cents per ton there also. per mile, and on passengers at \$2.50 per 100

Ex-Gov. Fletcher, of Missouri, will be probably be chosen for the Austrian mi vice Beale, soon to be deposed, about settled that Mayand will be from Constantinople.

It has been agreed upon to appoint all to Noyes, of Ohio, as Minister to France, and I will accept the nomination, but will the for Paris until it is confirmed by the Cont. Gen. Comly, of Ohio, has been off and if mission to the Sandwich Islands.

# South Carolina.

A Columbia, S. C., dispatch save have been found against two hundred and Edgefield and Baruwell counties by the gru jury of the U. S. Circuit Court, in Char for participation in the Ellenton real grand jury, being adjourned, requi-District Attorney to send in bills again men who participated in the Hamburgaillas.

A MURDER OF ONE BOY BY ANOTHER On Thursday evening one of the march murders ever perpetrated in this vicinity committed by James Flinch, el via age, upon Paul Newton, son of Mr. Win. Newton, aged nine years. The public Stafford, about four miles from Fredet Flinch had asserted that he intended the deceased, and on the day in question is sent on a log on the roadside with his can w Newton and a younger brother were read from school, and just as they passed fired. The parties being near torest load entered Newton's back near the blade and tore a great hole through h

The only provocation, we learn, is father of the deseased forbid Place vi his premises on account of his construct profane language, and it is supposed the life of young Newton in revous. was a hireling of Mr. Brum Newton. to the woods as soon as he committed the and up to noon vesterday had not rested. - Fredericksburg Star.

May & Co., the largest metal and hands and house in Boston, have failed. DRESS GOODS.

April 13, 17... river between the Fauquier White Sulphur Just spened a beautiful line of the st-

FROM 121 CERCIT OF

PARASOLS AND SUN CARREL

from the lowest to the finest quality, very

D. BENDHEIM, HERMAN

Adj'y, Matetoli fiches

P. B. P. | will give facts showing the advantages of a sys 1 up 28